



gradually be attracted till they were brought to a "right-about-face," as certainly as a well-drilled soldier at the word of command, and thus become a sort of involuntary volunteer for the balance of the war, with no possible chance of a mistake being made by a casual observer as to which side had their sympathies. How! This seriously is a most singular picture of what has been frequently witnessed during the quarrel between Mr. Hale, with his pitiful entourage, Mr. Foote, and such! Is that truly wonderful command of his audience possessed by him, the chief primary source and secret of which lie in his good-natured command of himself, at all times and under the most trying circumstances in which he may chance to be placed?

Mr. Hale has recently become a citizen of our great metropolis, where he has formed a legal partnership with a lawyer of some years standing, under circumstances which promise a wide field of usefulness in his profession. His unquestioned legal experience and ability, aided by the generous and genial nature which he has inherited from his father, and which showed itself in every line of his conduct, will be an ordinary school of industry, and that even through the influence of which Mr. Hale has announced to his friends, to secure eminent success.

U.S. Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street, near Main Cincinnati, are authorized to receive and pay for the *Era*. Single copies of the paper may also be had of them at all times.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston:

Lewis J. Bates, 42 Beckman street, New York.  
William Alcott, No. 320 Lombard street, Phila.  
G. W. Leigh, No. 3, Cornhill, Boston.  
J. A. Hunt, Salem, Massachusetts.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1853.

An interesting letter from our Cuba correspondent, and a poem by Whittier, were received too late for insertion this week; they will appear next week. By reference to the letter of our New York correspondent, it will be seen that Uncle Tom is becoming popular with the Bowery boys. This is the class who formerly, under the lead of Captain Ryders took the Church and State under their protection, and broke up an Anti-Slavery meeting in that city. We apprehend that free discussion at least, is assured in New York.

### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The fourth number of this monthly is ready for delivery. It contains a review of Mr. Cary's book on the Slave Trade; the Minister Hunting his Slave, by Henry Ward Beecher; the New York Bible Society, and its Preacher; the Southern Platform, &c. The friends of the cause are requested to exert themselves to extend the circulation of this publication. Let the seeds of truth be sown broadcast over the land. Back numbers can still be supplied.

### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

LONDON, July, 1853.

It is worthy of remark, that the people, devoted above all others to the pursuit of pleasure, should have supplied us with the word most expressive, not only of the absence of pleasure, but of all relish for it. No single term in the English language means all that is comprehended in that word—*ennui*; for the state of feeling it defines is unnatural to an American or Englishman. Life with us is a serious business. We propose the discharge of some duty, the assertion of some right, the advancement of some interest, and, in the pursuit of this object, in the excitement and activities of mind and heart which it generates, consists our pleasure. There is no room for *ennui*, the enjoyment, though incidental, is enduring, as the natural result of a steady, healthful development of the intellect and affections. The Parisian, devoted to the pleasure of Taste and Sense, exhausts, by over-stimulating his sensibilities, enjoyment with him becomes an art; novel contrivances and extraordinary excitements are needed to save him from *ennui*; these failing, he is seized with *ennui*, and is then at risk for suicide or revolution.

There is a wonderful contrast between London and Paris. People here are always busy. They rush along the Strand, Fleet street, and Cheapside, in dense crowds, earnest, thoughtful, apparently intent upon some object. Be in as great haste as you may, you will find yourself moving with others equally hurried. But in Paris, nobody seems to think that time is too short. The boulevards (the Broadway of Paris) are crowded with people, strolling leisurely, arm in arm. Immature idlers throng the windows of the picture-shops and fancy stores. All along, chairs and benches invite the indolent to rest; and on the pavements before the cafés, you see ladies and gentlemen reclining themselves with legs and sashet. At Palais Royal, in the garden of the Tuilleries, in the Champs Elysées, a similar scene is exhibited. Thousands of chairs are occupied by people talking, embroidering, or reading newspapers, or dreaming. The French generally are small in size and weight, much below the English and American. They are active and enduring, but in a hand-to-hand encounter, would be no match, certainly, for the Anglo-Saxon race.

In riding through France, and observing the wretchedness of its villages and the ignorance and degradation of its peasantry, I ceased to wonder that a nation of thirty-six millions of people should always follow the movements of a city of one million. The taste, intelligence, and glory of France are concentrated in Paris. Its history is written there; its monuments, symbols of its power, the trophies of its victories, the great works of art, of which it has plundered other nations, are all there; and there is the entire machinery of Government. So the history of Paris is the history of France. While this state of things shall continue, there may be revolution after revolution, but no free government. Earnest men, laboring for the elevation of their country, may avail themselves of temporary disgust, the appetite for excitement, and popular discontent among the working classes, to overthrow the existing Despotism; but that accomplished, where are their materials for self-government?—the goddesses, frivolous, pleasure-seeking millions of Paris, who the next moment are ready to surrender all power into the hands of any man who has boldness and tact enough to seize it. Were the thirty-six million people of France intelligent, accustomed to act in concert under municipal institutions, as independent of Paris as the people of our country are independent of metropolitan influences, self-government were a possibility—for then the course of revolution could not be arrested by the frivolity and caprice of a corrupt, fluctuating capital. France must be redeemed from Paris before she can be redeemed from Despotism.

G. B.

### MORTUARY.

*Yellow Fever at New Orleans*.—On the 9th instant, 164 deaths from yellow fever; on the 10th, 184. The total number of deaths from Saturday to Wednesday—four days—706. On the 11th, the report is that the fever is progressing more fearfully than ever; many persons attacked the second time.

One hundred and fifty-seven deaths per diem, is the highest number recorded of the fever in the worst years, before the month of September.

Really does he see anything like a homestead—one house sacred to one family. Many families live on different floors under the same roof, dine at the cafés, and live on the Boulevards, or in the public gardens. This is Parisian enjoyment, but it is not comfort.

With all the apparent cleanliness of Paris, there is an unmistakable odor about it, which will be readily understood when the reader is told that all along even the Boulevards, at intervals of a few yards, are public conveniences, resembling watchmen's boxes in our cities, so open and exposed, that all the world is compelled to see what is going on there.

The refined Frenchman laughs at the "prairies" of an American or Englishman, who rebels against such institutions.

The American in Paris will look in vain for private residences so magnificent as many which adorn New York. Some of the buildings on Broadway, erected for commercial purposes, surpass any structures of the same class that I have seen abroad. As to public edifices, (excluding churches and cathedrals) the Patent Office and Capitol of Washington, when

completed, will far exceed in grandeur of exterior, anything of the kind in Paris, and surely suffer by comparison with any public building in London. In religious edifices, we can sustain no comparison. The architectural genius of Europe seems to have derived its highest inspiration from religion—in England and all over the continent, the art of man has exhausted itself in rearing and adoring temples to the Most High. The most beautiful church I have ever seen, is the *Madeleine*, at Paris; the grandest, *St. Paul*, in London.

What shall be said of the great collections of paintings and statuary in the palaces of Paris and its environs? Nothing by me, except that I was content simply to wander among them for hours, and wonder. Paris has more taste in statuary than London. How spiritualizes the sculpture of the latter, compared with that of the former! In this, everything is light, graceful, spirited, and expressive; that is heavy and lifeless. The remark is, of course, a general one. The bronze equestrian statues here strike me as clumsy and inexpensive. The intense power and almost visible action of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson would be admired even in the gardens of the Tuilleries, which are adorned with numerous pieces of sculpture. Although finely executed, in one respect, these do little credit to the judgment of Paris. Every age or epoch has, or ought to have, its leading characteristic traits; and we naturally look for these, not only in its institutions and usages, but in its literature and art. What has the mythology of Greece and Rome to do with us? Their heroes and gods and fables were chiseled out of stone ages ago. Let them alone. What has an artist in this dispensation to do with Jupiter and his amours? The French have taken care to crowd their galleries with pictures illustrative of the principal actors and events in their own history, but much of their sculpture is not only ante-France, but anti-Christ. The statuary of their gardens is made to represent the myths and heroes of ancient Paganism, and at the best must be a mere imitation. Art should concentrate itself to the characteristic ideas, the great events and heroes of its own epoch.

The public grounds or gardens of Paris are famous. Kings and nobles in former times reserved them for their own benefit, but revolution has made them in effect the property of the people. The gardens of the Luxembourg and the Tuilleries, and the Champs Elysées are in the heart of the city; the Bois de Boulogne, a large forest of small trees, is two or three miles away; Versailles, fourteen miles; Fontainebleau, nearly forty. London has the greatest park of Paris in this respect—its great parks are within its limits. Besides, they are far more extensive and luxuriant, and less tormented by art than the gardens of Paris. The Parisian seems to regard natural scenery as in bad taste. He trims his trees, and lays out his walks, as the barber trims the whisker and the moustache and the nameless patches of hair on the face of an exquisite. He arranges his trees in parallel rows, mathematically exact, trim the foliage of each in precisely the same way, train them to unite their tops to show that there is a sectarianism of property and right, and remove every restraint, technical and actual, from the management of ecclesiastical property, as fairly for them as for us. And we shall have every desired advantage! This is fair, what we have done, and the editor is right in calling out these statuary, and the other monuments of our State, to do what they can for us. The great hope of the Catholics in this State do not desire a change of our statute, so as to place the absolute control of church property out of the power of laymen.

The main drift of the article in the *Era* appears to be that there is a sectarianism of property and right, and that the church property should be separated from the same by law. The editor says: "Give every right and privilege, and remove every restraint, technical and actual, from the management of ecclesiastical property, as fairly for them as for us." This is fair, what we have done, and the editor is right in calling out these statuary, and the other monuments of our State, to do what they can for us. The great hope of the Catholics in this State do not desire a change of our statute, so as to place the absolute control of church property out of the power of laymen.

Now, the act to authorize the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Congregations or Societies, which is the subject of our dispute, reads thus:

"Any officer or officers, person or persons, being citizens of this State, who, according to the usage and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, may be designated to represent any Roman Catholic Society or congregation in holding or managing the temporalities thereof, or the property of such congregation or society, or the bishops, who have had such an overweening desire to possess, that they have in many cases, heretofore, endeavored to evade and transact, in a secret manner, of their own accord, what the Pope Simon has demanded of the trustees of the Little church at Buffalo, that they deal with the church property to him, notwithstanding that such deed would confer no legal right upon him, as we very well know, but would be void under our laws; yet his desire is to get the possession, which no doubt considers more important to him than to us."

This controversy in the State has, doubtless, raised in the breasts of many an unjust party spirit; but there has been, generally, so far as I have observed, a liberal feeling towards the Catholics, and a desire that they should possess every privilege enjoyed by other denominations.

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## For the National Era.

NOW.

By JAMES LEWIS BURD.

The rest of the Past belongs wholly to God, And with the call for duty, vanished years; The Past, a man's life, a nation's birthright, And Faust's name may go thither for flowers. The Present is all that we rightfully own— The only bright, tangible portion of time Wherein we may tarry, and build us a throne, And bend to our purpose its treasures sublime.

which there is a good chance of their doing, at least sufficiently to divide the Empire.

The liberal press of England is disgusted with the pusillanimity of the Government in the Turkish business; and Capt. Ingram is on the top wave of fame, both in England and France. American character generally is decidedly on a swell in Europe, since the Costa affair.

## LITERARY NOTICE.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. August, 1853.

This is the eighth number of this capital publication, and we have never yet noticed it as it deserves. Some unaccountable difficulty, postal or clerical, has hitherto prevented the receipt of it in the way that courtesy has established for the commerce of journalists. Even the number now on our table cost us a quarter. It is worth the money, indeed; but the habit of editorial exchanges generates a repugnance to purchasing books and papers, however valuable, desirable, and cheap, which we are glad our subscribers are not troubled with. If we could have fully appreciated that communicative sentiment of the editorial fraternity, they would understand what a puff it is to say that we have actually bought *Putnam's*, and paid for it with cash; and, what is more to the purpose, perhaps, they would value our unqualified praise something higher for knowing that it is not in any way purchased.

There are, luckily for reviewers, many ways of knowing enough about a book to estimate it fairly, without a regular and thorough perusal. All of these, as well as by sufficient actual examination, we are satisfied that *Putnam's Monthly* deserves the best word we can say for it.

*The Tribune*, upon an evidently thorough examination, pronounces the June number, upon the whole, the best American Magazine ever issued—a judgment which we cordially and avowedly endorse. Its intrinsic qualities richly deserve this high praise; but there are other things about it which greatly increase our regard for the work. In size and character of contents it is a first class periodical, and its authorship is not stolen; it pays its contributors, and it does not humbug its readers with their reputations otherwise and elsewhere acquired and deserved; it is not engaged in the ugly business of breaking down our native periodical literature for the million, by glutting the market with more pages than Graham and Godey, while they pay for their matter, and afford it for the same money; and it is not so sneaking and slavish as the great Pecksniff monthly with which it so generously and bravely contends for popular support.

Especially we like *Putnam's*, because, while it does some sort of justice to American authorship, and something to encourage it, the pitch and drift of its articles put it into the place that is waiting to be well occupied. We do not say that its writers fully reach the mark that the publishers aim at, but we do see that the aim is well and steadily maintained, and we cheerfully acknowledge that the best talents of the country within their reach is employed.

Unfortunately, our currency literature is in the main, of the parasitic species; the colonial character still clings to it. The Putnams are doing what they can to deliver us from our dependence, and we give them our thanks and blessing for the effort. The editor seems to us to be all right, and growing at that; and the rank and file writers make a very fair show of metal and manhood. The author of the *Pothier* publishes a pungent address to this functionary, and calls upon him to resign. We copy the closing paragraph:

"Sir, there is but one way you can save what honor you may now have, and perchance regain what you lost—Resign, and submit yourself to a new election. You have done for honor's sake to face a leaden bullet; dare now for honor's sake to face a paper bullet. This last will test your bravery. It might be true to say, the man who does not wish to prove himself a man, need not be afraid."

—*MANY CITIZENS*—many more that it would make you comfortable to know!

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

## A MIDSUMMER DREAM IN THE WOODS.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Once, when Apollo seemed to swoon  
Before the golden gate of noon,  
Within a wood I made my seat,  
At a lonely oak-tree's spreading foot,  
And weakly my head had sunk!  
Again the rough and rugged track  
Was all around me, and the dark  
Of a passing brooklet's piping song  
And in the rippling wave, that dipped  
Over rocks and water, my fingers dipped;  
And by my feet the water crept;  
And a light breeze, on my forehead swept;  
And birds were singing, and squirrels springing  
Above me, in the green bushes entwining.  
And in the midst of all I slept.

I awoke to the music of the stream;  
And I heard its music in my dream.  
But then methought it was the sound  
Of fairies rustling round;  
And suddenly I seemed to see  
A dancing choir不出来;  
And one, who wore a crown, before  
My dreams aye garland bore,  
And, laying it lightly on my head,  
Tones of rapture I sang;  
This silver bough I longed to pluck,  
I trembled, kneeling; but quietly feeling  
A sweet enchantment o'er me stealing,  
Rose at the touch of her dewy wing.

I rose in wonder and surprise,  
For never had my wakings been  
A being like her seen;

At first, the whirling woodland queen!

Her white robes were white, her brow was bright

And the rose-leaves of her lips the light

Of purest pearls within revealed;

A gossamer robe but half concealed

The taper and swell of her fairy form;

Her eye was soft and her cheek was warm,

And, laying her lily hand in mine,

To the green nymphs the maid a sign;

And all advancing, half-lying, half-dancing,

Still with song my sense enraiment;

Their whisks round me seemed to twine.

With their shining arms, that twined around

My form and raised me from the ground,

A graceful, soft sedan they wove;

And, lying through the shadowy grove,

Their garments and the leaves gleaming,

And floating down the murmuring stream;

Then, as the sunning sun set,

They bore me to a palace fair,

Deep in the wildwood cool and green,

Where never mortal foot had been.

I saw the glowing doors unfold,

And they bore me into halls of gold

And alabaster, brighter, vaster,

And crowned me monarch of the gold.

They roared me king; and then thought

An icy shawl of snow was brought

And given my foyered lips to drink;

And while I sipped, and seemed to sink

Inebriate at the gay-queen's feet.

Upon a sea-green tufted seat,

She fondly folded me in her arms,

And pillow'd me in the charms

Of her gold bosom, soft and white!

As one, east like shafts of light

Through floating clouds of incense, broke

A chain of wreaths of leaves of oak,

And danced before us, while gray o'er us

Swelled a deep, mysterious chorus:

And in the midst of all—I woke.

I awoke beneath the shadowy dim,

Which mists a brum and body limb

And bended branch around me cast,

Apollo, who long before had past;

The long noon's respondent glade,

At evening's dusky shadowy shade,

And the beings of my dream were gone.

I awoke to find myself alone;

I awoke, and stood in the solem wood,

In the deepening, darkening solitude;

Alone, alone by the babbling stream;

But I bowed the owl above me,

And with a sigh, I awoke to dream again;

For a dizzy moment clung and hung,

The bright twigs breaking, the rustling shaking,

A fatal, musical rustling making,

Then lightly up the Linden sprang.

For the National Era.

## THE SOUTHERN PLATTFORM;

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Collection from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others; whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congress, when it was during the Administration of General Washington, and extracts from the Debates in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with numerous Judicial decisions, &amp;c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLORD, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(Continued.)

## ANNALS OF CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1790.

Mr. Fizzington presented the following address to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

To the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States.

The address of the people called Quakers, in their annual assembly convened—

Firmly believing that unfeigned righteousness is the only safe ground of hope for the Divine blessing, where alone rulers can derive true honor, establish sincere confidence in the hearts of the people, and feel their minds animated with the ennobling principle of universal good-will to men, find a conscious dignity and felicity in the harmony and good government of a solid, peaceful, virtuous, short of which no mortal pretensions to noble spirit, seal for our country and the rights of man, are gallant and illustrious.

Under this persuasion, as professors of faith in that ever-blessed all-perfect Lawgiver whose injunctions remain of undiminished obligation to all who profess to believe in him, "we do ever wish that you would do all that you do, even to those to whom" we addressed our sole religious bound to return your serious Christian attention to the deeply-interesting subject wherein our religious soncious, in their annual assembly, on the tenth month, 1783, addressed the then Congress, who, through the Christian resolution of the concord, was by the delegates from the different States, and by those who administered the Constitution according to its intent; what would you do with a petition of this kind? Certainly, it would remain on your table. He would, however, not have it supposed that the people have not a right to advise and give their opinion upon public measures; but he would not be influenced by that advice or opinion, nor expect sooner than the next session, when their petitions were referred to a committee of the whole, to come before us from a society, praying us to do what we could, and especially to a body of men chosen by the people themselves, to whom they had nothing to do. As the petition relates to a subject of a general nature, it ought to lie on the table as information. He would never consent to refer petitions unless the petitioners were exclusively interested. Suppose there was a petition to come before us from a society, praying us to do what we could, and especially to a body of men chosen by the people themselves, to whom they had nothing to do. As the petition relates to a subject of a general nature, it ought to lie on the table as information. 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